THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE Is published every morning, at No. 30 Ann suret, New-York, and delivered to City Subscribers for NNE CENTS per week. Single comes Two Cents—Mail Subscribers, \$4 per annun, in advance, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid. Subscriptions taken for Six Months.

To the WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper, a the County, is published every Saturday snorming, at the ow price of \$2 per ansum, is advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

Hore Lestite: or Early Times in the Massachusetts. By the Author of "The Linwoods," "Poor Rich Man," "Live and Let Live, &c. 2 vols. Harper & Brother. We rejoice at the new proof of Miss Sedgwick's increasing popularity, given by the republication of this her best tale. We feared that the throng of new works of fiction, many of them worse than equivocal in character and tendency, had almost destroyed the capacity of appreciating the more refined beauties of our American authoress. The reappearance, however, after ten years' trial, of this story, is a cheering testimony that the publishers and the demand for it sufficient to authorize its reprint. It has been so long out of print that it will have all the freshness of a new work to most readers; and many will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity to renew their acquaintance with the kind heart, pure feeling, and American spirit of Miss Sedgwick.

THE CHARACTERS OF SCHILLER: By Mrs. ELLET. (1 vol.

There is a large and increasing class of readers to which this work will be peculiarly valuablewe mean that class which, without the leisure or opportunities to master the language and study intently the Literature of Germany, is yet desirous of enjoying the treasures which that language and literature are known to enfold. Very many of those who grasp eagerly the first translation of 'Faust' or 'Wallenstein' which falls in their way are disappointed and repelled by its perusal; they feel, perhaps, that the excellence is there, but the author's world of thought, his modes of expression, are so different from those with which they are familiar, that they really derive little profit and less pleasure from his works. This class will find their embarrassments obviated by commencing with 'The Characters of Schiller,' which we regard as not so much a key to the excellences of that great poet as to a right understanding and appreciation of the German Mind. Perspicuous, lucid and unambitious, the general reader will glean more instruction and pleasure from this than perhaps from a hundred naked translations. We give an extract from its opening chapter:

In Schiller's writings the empire of taste is paramount; the form is indeed so eminent in his regard, that he often loses, in the elaborate chasteness of his conception, the original ease and freshness of unfettered nature. That he was justly distinguished as a critic as well as a poet, no one who reads his elegant and finished essays upon Esthetic culture, will presume to doubt. He gave, in fact; an example of the very highest and most exclusive devotion to the art of criticism ; for in the plenitude of his powers and the zenith of his success he offered up to it-HIMSELF. He brought the accumulated treasures of his scholarship, the freshness of his unrivalled genius, the fire of his imagination and the vigor of his understanding, and with self-sacrificing zeal delivered them up at the sbrine of the goddess of his idolatry consecrating them for ever and for ever to her service. Many blamed his devotion, and prophesied an inauspicious result; and such would probably have been the case with a mind of less power. When he forsook the guidance of pure nature, ever simple and open in her means and her ends, and strove through the mazes of metaphysical subtleties to reach an ideal beyond bature or one that should supply her place, he adventured in the midst of dangers of which he was not aware. An inferior spirit would have sunk under difficulties destructive to the original fire and force of genius; nor were the powers of the poet uncircumscribed and his enthusiasm unchilled, by their influence. But Schiller's was too hoble a mind to be long held in check even by the principles he himself recognized. With impetuous, almost incredible efforts he bore himself beond restraint; and rushed forward into excellence through the path he had chosen. The system did not assist or elevate him; it was he who ennobled the system, by enlarging and bringing it as nearly as possible to perfection.

This new search after the beautiful-this endeavor to make "art a second nature," is perceptible in all the works of our author, giving rise to many of his defects, and to some of his beauties. His philosophy was undoubtedly erroneous; the true poet is indeed always philosophical, but his knowledge of nature is intuitive, not derived from the study of theorectical rules. The vigor of touthful imagination never owes its energy to the inculcation of opinions, though its growth may be thereby strengthened and its exuberances pruned. Shakspeare's characters are a study for the metaphysician, yet the creative intellect of that greatest poet was never confined within the limits of theories; had it been so, he might have produced mighty monuments of art, but could never have reached the summit of human excellence. If Schiller's genius emerged from the clouds, to shine in the admiration of succeeding ages, his success must be regarded as affording proof of the trans-

cendent powers of the poet, not of the truth or

safety of his hypothesis. There is no greater happiness bestowed on man than the enjoyment of the ideal. "The end of art," Schiller remarks, "is unquestionably the same with that of nature-to produce delight." She gives us sportively what we obtain with difficulty from her serious sisters; bestows freely what is elsewhere the fruit of laborious exertion. By diligent industry we gain the pleasures of knowledge; by severe abstinence the joys of sense; by sacrifices we obtain the approbation of reason. Art alone offers enjoyment that need not first be earned; that costs no sacrifice, is followed by no repentance. True: but effort is first necessary to prepare the mind to receive and appreciate this enjoyment; and to make this preparation, to turn the rough soil and dispose it to receive seed that shall spring forth in perennial flowers, is the earliest and most arduous achievement of the laborer in the garden of taste. A hard conflict must be sustained with the indolence and timidity of untutored nature. Not without significance did the Grecian fable represent the Goddess of Wisdom as having sprung fully armed from the head of Jove.

The Catholic Expositor for September maintains its high character, and contains an interesting sketch of a Visit to Prussia; A Life of Voltaire, Political, Literary and Moral; and a great variety of other articles, Literary and Reli-

Gowans, 204 Broadway, has published No. I of a Catalogue of rare old English and Ameri-

S. REDFIELD, Bookseller and Stationer, Clinton Hail, corner of Nassau and Beckman-arets, has constantly for sale an assortment of Theological, Classical and Miscellaneous, and Schoolbooks and Station-try at the lowest cash prices.

BOOTS AND BROGANS.—There is a lot of prime thick and kip Boots and Brogans, stor-ed in the second left of 258 Pearl st. Purchasers would de-well to call and examine as they must be sold. No. 258, Pearl st., N. Y., 2d story. POLLED AND PLATED BRASS.—

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superior article of Cooper's Brass.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-STREET

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

VOL. II. NO. 130.

From China Correspondence of the Boston Daily Advertiser. U. S. SHIP BOSTON, 9th May, 1842. We are now at anchor off Whampoa, a few

niles below Canton. We arrived here on the 7th ost. from Macao and Manilla, which places I may perhaps notice on a future occasion.

The Commodore has been here for some time in the Constellation, engaged in investigations and negotiations connected with the rights and interest of our citizens. The Constellation and Boston are the only vessels of war that have approached so near Canton in a friendly way, and the only ones, it is believed, that have ever, in time of peace, ascended so far up the river without a chop or letter of permission.

The English press, and many private individuals and others, both here and elsewhere, manifest a very uneasy jealousy of our operations. One of the first acts of Commodore Kearney, after his arrival, was to declare, in the most public manner possible, that the illegal, or contraband traffic in opium, should have no protection or countenance from him or the forces under his command. The avowal of these principles; or of his intention to do no violence to the institutions and laws of China, within their appropriate sphere and upon her own territories, on the part of the Commolore, was regarded as a practical condemnation of a policy which Great Britain has pursued, and is still pursuing wherever her power extends, and which she would long since have entailed upon us

had she been able. The loss of the young man Sherry, of the American ship Morrison, in his retreat from Canton, when the English made an attack upon that city, has received attention. The whole transaction has been disavewed by the Chinese authorities, and is supposed to be in a course of amicable adjust-

The letter of the Commodore, who very properly refused any intercourse through the hong merchants, was received by an officer of the rank of captain, on equal terms, a circumstance nearly inprecedented.

On the 3d inst. an accident occurred, which seemed at first inauspicious; but as it has resulted there is little reason to regret it.

The commodore was proposing to move his ship a little nearer Canton, and with this view, had sent a boat to sound along his proposed track. In the execution of this duty, the boat approached near one of the Chinese forts, and was fired upon, at first, say the Chinese, with powder only, and afterwards with shot. No damage was done-and whether the intention was merely to intimidate or not, is not now of much consequence.

The Chinese had come to consider surveying and sounding on the part of a foreigner as a hostile act and it is not surprising that a subordinate in charge of the fort felt it his duty to prevent it.

The superior authorities at Canton, however, nasifested an early desire to adjust the matter unicably, and tendered an apology, even before they were called upon to do so. This is, I believe the first instance in which the authorities have voluntarily held direct intercourse with a foreign consular agent. The Chinese have not been the first to fire upon a foreign flag, or even our own, for this cause. Very few of the more civilized nations would allow foreign vessels of war to make surveys of their harbors.

To-day we received a visit from one of the high admirals* of the Chinese Empire, of which there are two, and suite. They were received with all the tokens of respect that would be faid to a corresponding officer of any of the great nations of the world, and appeared to be highly gratified .-They visited both ships in succession.

At first they were disconcerted, and perhaps a little alarmed at finding themselves completely in the hands of those whose power, obviously, very far exceeded their expectations; but after recovering their self-possession, appeared to notice every thing with attention. It is not improbable that they have acquired some useful hints. They were permitted to examine whatever they chose, and no pains were spared to inspire them with such an idea of our force, as with kind and just treatment will probably, at this particular juncture, do more for our amicable relations with this numerous and singular people, than to have razed Canton and several cities like it to the ground. When we have to do with a nation of two or three hundred millions a pacific policy if not more cogent, is at least more palatable than a forcible one. We shall probably see much more of them ere

we leave this region; and it may be that our visit will not be found to have been altogether in vain. Hitherto, Europeans have for the most part come in contact with the dregs only of Chinese society We have already accomplished semething, and expect to see more of the high functionaries of this strange nation.

The future operations and success of the English are alike uncertain, and it hardly becomes me to indulge in conjectures respecting them. Several transports containing reinforcements of men and artillery, and artillery horses from India, are said to be on their way, and to have already arrived at Singapore. Other reinforcements from England are expected; and it is generally supposed that Sir Henry Pottinger meditates an incursion into the country and an attack upon Pekin.

The Chinese are strong men. When called upon to meet death, where it is inevitable, they de not appear to be more tenacious of life than others. They are daily learning from their enemies, and will probably continue to do so. The successes of the British forces cost them more latterly than formerly.

The mouths of the Yellow River and grand capal are represented as shallow, and it is stated that 150 new forts have been constructed upon their banks, and obstructions already sunk in the bed of the river and canal. The tide, on the other hand, rises six or eight feet, and the obstructions, it is probable, may be easily removed at low water, at least to a sufficient extent to enable steamers and light transports to pass upon the rise of the tide. The surrounding country is populous, and several hundred thousand men are already in arms to oppose the progress of an invader.

The hope of England appears to be to excite and sustain a rival party. Such a faction undoubtedly exists, but whether England will derive any advantage from it we cannot tell.

* This personage, called by the Chinese Kai Tuck, is the third personage of the Empire. He was accompanied by an engineer, said to be in the confidence of the Emperor.

ONE PRICE STORE.—It is generally hnown that some store-keepers ask double the price the article is worft; therefore any person wishing to purchase good cheap clothing can rely on being furnished with articles at the following prices:—Coats at \$12; cloth jack ets \$3 50 to \$5; cloth pants \$3 25 to \$4 50; satinet pants \$1.75 to \$2 50. J. COGSWELL 1834 Chatham-st. i y21 \$m TIWO SAIL BOATS FOR SALE-The Henry Clay and General Scott, each twenty (eet in length; With fast sailers—not exceeded by any boats of their class in this city; fitted in superior style and in first rate order. Can be seen at Bishop & Simonson's ship yard, they of Sithermed.

ate order. Can be Apply to to of Sixthstreet. Apply to C. M. SIMONSON, 64 Columbia-street. THEAP .- All articles in the Saddle or Coach line can be had at very reduced prices at the store of the substriber, consisting 1... part of India Rubber Cloth. Webb Serge, hog and sheep Skins, Skirtings, Patent Leather, Saddle Trees, Hames, Buckels, Bits, Stirups, Raw Hides, Laces, Carpeting, Eands, Hubs, common and patern Axles, Top Leather, Monlding, Bows, Step Springs, &c. and Sm JNO. S. SUMMERS, 272 Pearl-st.

BOSTON MISCELLANY. — GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE AND LADY'S BOOK for
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WATER POWER TO LET—From one to fifty horse power, to let, at West Farms Saw Mill, It miles from the city. It is accessible by water, and has plenty of water in the dryest season. Inquire ter, and has plenty of water in the dryest season. Inquire at the Mill or of JOHN COPCUTT, 343 Washington treet. I scientific bodies devoted to the study of Nature,

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1842. .

ASSOCIATION; Or, Principles of a True Organization of Society. The Editorship of this column is distinct from that of The Tribune. Address letters, post-paid, to A. BRISBANE.

Residence, 76 Leonard-street. The Divine Social System.

We believe that God, before creating Man and giving him Passions and Attractions, adapted them to some Society, pre-existing in his divine Intelligence, which, if discovered and established on the earth, would employ them usefully, and preduce unity, order and virtue. The Passions in such a Social Order would act according to their true nature-that is, beautifully and harmoniously; for every thing that God creates tends-if not perverted-to Good and to Happiness.

The noblest task which human Genius could achieve was to discover the Divine Social Order, which would have been done long since, had Philosophers studied the Passions with respect and impartiality, for they tend to it invariably. But Philosophers and Politicians have been engaged in building up Social Institutions of their own devising, and have neglected searching for the original and natural system, predestined for Man by the Creator. The glory of Fourier was to have discovered, after years of patient labor and investigation, this System. He has not given us any scheme or plan of his own; he declares throughout his works that he has merely discovered the System of Society, to which God adapted Man and the Passions before creating them-

When a Government founds a colony, it does not forget to assign it some code or system of government. God must have done as much for the Human Race upon the Globe, for it is but a colony, of which he is the founder. If he had not lone so, he would have left the Human Race a prey to social anarchy, for how could they ever regulate and harmonize their passions, if God had not created them with an inherent capability of order and harmony.

We shall publish a few articles upon this subect and upon the Law of Attraction; we shall ranslate them from Fourier, and we consider hem of the highest importance. After that we hall take up Christianity.

The idea of a pre-established Destiny, of a Soial Code adapted to the Passions, and pre-existing in the mind of the Divinity before the creation f man, is ridiculed or disbelieved by the Scien-

Nevertheless, how is it possible to conceive that Being infinitely wise, could have created our Passions without having first determined upon their employment! Could the Divinity, occupied or an eternity past in creating and organizing worlds, have everlooked providing a code for the regulation of their Passions and social relations? We will repeat that by Passions we understand he springs of action in man, the impelling powers, such as love, friendship, ambition, emulation

Under the direction of our pretended sages, the Passions engender scourges, which would make us doubt whether they were the work of an evil spirit or of the Divinity. Try successively the aws of men most revered, of a Solon or a Draco, of a Lycurgus or a Minos, and you will find that they constantly reproduce these scourges and avils which result from a false developement of the Passions. Must not God have foreseen this shameful result of human legislation? He could have seen its effect in millions of globes created prior been incapable of harmonizing them, and that the THE Rev. Dr. E. D. Barry and Mr. Ruhuman race would require a legislator wiser than

As a consequence God, unless we believe his providence inefficient, circumscribed and indifferent as to our happiness, itsust have composed for us a Social Code, or a system for the regulation of our social and domestic relations, applicable to all mankind, who every where have the same Pas-

There must consequently exist for us a pre-es tablished Destiny, or a system for the regulation of our social and industrial relations, fixed by God before creating and giving us passions. The task of genius was to search for it by an impartial and methedical study of the Passions and their ten-

Another proof: how can we suppose God mere mprudent than the merest novice in mechanics! When a man collects materials for building, does he fail to make a plan for their employment?-What would we think of a person who, purchasing cut stone, frame work, and materials of every kind for the construction of a vast edifice, did not know what kind of a building he intended to erect, and acknowledged that he had collected all these materials without having thought of the use to which he should apply them? Such a man would be pronounced insane.

Such nevertheless is the want of foresight, which our men of science attribute to the Divinity, in supposing that he could have created the passions, attractions, characters, instincts and other material of the Social Edifice, WITHOUT HAVING FIXED UPON ANY PLAN FOR THEIR EMPLOYMENT.

It may be thought perhaps that God neglected to compose for us a system of Society, and that he has left the task of regulating the social and industrial mechanism of societies to the wisdom of a Solon or a Justinian? It is an outrage upon common sense to suspect the Divinity of such a want of foresight; we consequently must believe, in spite of scientific prejudices, that there exists for man a pre-established system for the regulation of his social relations, based upon a divine theory, existing prior to the creation of our globe; -a mechanism of Social and Industrial Unity, the laws of which human reason should have endeavored to discover instead of presuming, Titan-like, to exercise the highest function of God, which is the direction of the Social or Passional Movement.

Of all impiety the greatest is that impertinent prejudice, which suspects the divinity of having created men, the passions and the materials of industry, without having fixed upon any plan for their organization. To suppose it, is to attribute to the Creator a want of reason, for which men would blush; it is falling into an irreligion worse than Atheism; for the Atheist does not dishonor God in denying his existence; he only dishonors himself by entertaining an opinion bordering upon madness. But our legislators strip the Supreme Being of his highest prerogative: they pretend implicitly that God has not destined us to Social Harmony and Unity, that he has not pre-calculated a society which would lead to those results, and that he is incapable of legislating. He would be so, if he had forgot to provide for the most urgest of our collective wants, that of a unitary Social Code, adapted to our Passions.

This proves clearly that there is a pre-established Destiny or Social Code, pre-existing in the mind of God prior to the creation of each globe. So long as we have not discovered that code, we know nothing of the nature of man, inasmuch as we are ignorant of the employment and end assigned by God to the springs of action of our soul, which are the passions, attractions, &c. and to human societies directed by those springs.

Our scientific Bodies are consequently at fault for having instituted no investigation of the theory of the Social laws of the Divinity, and more so, for having spread doubt and discouragement, In having insinuated the ways of God wer inserting ble, and that Nature was covered with a veil of bronze. If such be the case, it follows that all

should be suppressed. For if the veil be of broaze, they cannot raise it, and can only promulgate

dangerous sophisms or uscless conjectures. This assertion, however, has become ridiculous since the success of Newton, who, in raising a corner of the veil; has proved that a more extended investigation might raise it entirely, and that it is not of bronze, inasmuch as he. Newton, tore asunder a portion of it.

Whenever a branch of studies is neglected by the positive sciences, we see some scientific charlatanism take its place. Before chemistry, we had Alchemists; before mathematical astronomy, Astrologers; before natural philosophy, magicians, &c. Thus the human mind is condemned to fall into error, whenever it departs from the positive sciences; and thus it is that Society has been falsely directed from its commencement by path. divers classes of Sophists, who pretend that no happier Social Destiny than civilization is in reserve for man. Instead of conscientious studies find it easier and more lucrative to put forth their own crude and arbitrary systems.

If an error be entertained for three years by an individual, thirty by a family, three hundred by a society, it may in proportion be continued for three thousand years by the human race; particularly when propagated by the learned, who coincide in the superficial prejudice, which supposes God created the Passions without having first composed code to regulate their Social Action.

MRS. HOLTON'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 Amity-st au30 2m* WISS CLEAVER'S SCHOOL will be re opened on Monday, the 12th inst., at No. 238 npson street, corner of Amity, New-York. s6.1w* R. and MRS. BAILEY will re-open their Young Ladies' School, 10 Cacroll place, Bleeck-er-street, on Wednesday, 7th of September. They have a few vacaricies for boarding pupils, their limited number be-ing twelve. It will rendily be perceived that punctual at-tendance is necessary for the immediate organization of the

WISS ORAM'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will be opened on Thursday, 8th eptember, at No. 66 Hammend street. Mr. and Mrs. BLEZEKER, for many years at the head of a popular Female Seminary in Westchester County, associated with Miss Oram of this City, having taken the extensive Mansion No. 66 Hammond-street, will open a Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Thursday, Sept. 8th.

The building and grounds for elegance, convenience, and

The building and grounds, for elegance, convenience and healthy location, are not surpassed by any similar institution in the city.

Miss Oram, with assistants, will attend to the instruction of the young ladies, and the domestic department will be under the superintendence of Mrs. Bleecker. \$21f

WRS. S. C. REID'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 184 Fourth street, near the Washington Parade Ground, a few doors west of McDougal ington Parade Ground, a tew doors west of airDougal street, will re-opes on Monday, 5th September. The pupils are requested to bd punctual in attendance, that they may be present at the organization of the classes. The whole system of education in this institution, is founded on reasoning and demonstration. All pupils attached to this establishment are instructed in French. Every department is fully sustained by experienced and competent Professors. Reference, by permission, to the following Ladies and Gentlemen:—

NEW YORK.—Mrs. John Beekman, 627 Broadway. Mrs. Daniel W. Gantley, corner of Fourteenth street and

Ark Avenue.

Mrs. William W. Gallatian, 72 Amity street.

Mrs. T. T. McCarty, Niblo's, Broadway.

Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of

Thomas Lyell, Rector of Christ Church. Thomas Lyell, Rector of Christ Church.
Francis L. Hawks, Rector of St. Thomas' Church.
Thomas Dewitt, D. D. M. M. Noah, Esq.,
John Knox, D. D., Chass. A. Davis, Esq.,
John W. Francis, M. D.,
H. M. Western, Counsellor,
Buppalo, N. Y.—General P. B. Porter.
Albany, N. Y.—Governor William H. Seward.
Lexington, Ky.—Honorable Henry Clay, General Jas.
Shelby.

THE REV. J. F. MESSENGER'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 26 Butler-street, Broooklyn seen its effect in millious of globes created prior to ours; he must have known, before creating and giving us Passions, that human reason would have giving us Passions. Terms &c. made known on application.

FUS LOCKWOOD'S Collegiate School, No. 411
Broadway, near Canal street, will open on Monday, the
29th inst. The Classical Department is under the immediate care of Dr. Barry. The English Department is under
the supervision of Mr. Lockwood, assisted by
a teacher of mathematics. Mr. A. Pestiaux, a professor of
the French language, will have charge of the French department. Those parents desirous of placing their sons in a
seminary, in which the classical and commercial branches are
thoroughly and radically taught, are respectfully invited to
call at the book store of Mr. Roc Lockwood 411 Broadway,
at the rooms over the store, or at 10 Howard street, at which
places cards containing terms of admission, &c. may be obtained. Mr. Lockwood would receive a few boys into his
family to board. The strictest regard will be paid to their
comfort, and to their moral and literary improvement.
au22 1m

CHOW CASES! SHOW CASES! For sale cheap at R. & M. EARL'S, 546 Broome-st. one door West of the Bowery. All persons wishing to sait themselves with a show case can be accommodated at the above place, as we have a large assortment of new and second hand cases constantly on hand. Also show cases, show windows and store sashes made to order at very short notice, 63 lm².

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The undersigned is authorised to take orders for this celebrated Coal, at the very lowest prices, either by the carge or ton, delivered from the barges free of cartage in any part of this city or Brokhyn.

or ton, delivered from the barges free of this city or Brooklyn.

Also Gray Ash Schuylkill, Lehigh and Lackawana Coal.
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The subscriber offers for sale the first quality Peach orchard Coal, broken, egg and large nut sizes, at the above reduced prices, delivered free of cartage, direct from the The Coai will be well broken and ALFRED ASHFIELD,

time of shipment.
415 Grand-street, corner of Ridge,
and South-street, corner of Montgomery.
Orders left as above, or at 198 William-street, or through
the Post-Office, promptly attended to.

au30 tf COCOONS. COCOONS.—The sub tor quarter of the product
August 20, 1842. DAVID L. SEYMOUR, Agent,
au273m State Prison, Mount Pleasaut.

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WOOD SCREWS.—The New-England Screw Company's Brass and Iron Wood
Screws, assorted, from 1 inche No. 4 to 3 inches No. 20,
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WHOLE NO. 442. TO THE WORLD!

Can we for a mement look upon our wide-spread land and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts accompanied with the desire of bestowing re-lief if we possessed the power? No, no, we cannot; the hothe hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, onthed,-he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. These at all familiar with the history of diseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system ;-diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system. scrofula, cancerous picers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions. of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their

But for all bese ills there has a new medicine dawner upon the world; and in offering to the public this new pre paration, which has for its object the relief of suffering on the difficult problem of Social Harmony, they it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may repose full confidence in its restora tive virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been ancounced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SAR-SAPARILLA.

> This medicine is the result of years of devotion to labori ous chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrat in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the tru., Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus. The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principles on which the restorative virtues of the Sarsaparilla depends, are ntirely preserved. This is then combined with other arti eles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immedi ately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the pathe system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudi use this preparation, which has all combined that can be eseful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietor has reaped the experience of a scientific gentle an who resided many years in that country which pro luces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla.

The proprietors, during the many years they have been ngaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experi nents upon the human system, and have had the pleasur witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and hey were determined not to offer it to the world until they and become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They ve virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certification

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all iffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent oor it will be given without money and without price, by neir bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, he Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And nov the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering round it thick and fast, and by whose inherent virtues the tine walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease.

The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading t through the whole United States. That all may have i within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce i ic institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be in clined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's reisef. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is destined to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its ter bilanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine prothis has been proved again and again-is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and

ery as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its rath beyond the reach of suspicism or doubt, been sworn o, this 20th day of August, 1842, before his Honor Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New York.

New. York, August 23, 1842. New York, August 23, 1842.

Gentlemen,—A tale of misery and wor is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the tash brings back scenes that have past, I shadder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a hed of suffering and distress, racked by the most exeruciating pain, dumb with agony—the only voice that came from my lips the voice of greaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die. face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread

Atthough I stood on the brink of elernity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held on to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently again, and only abject that catalyonal again, and only abject that catalyonal synchronic and the continuous and the exposing myself to a strong current of air white over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My couplaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician; but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercary, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitze made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin mearly as big as an egg accompaned with latense burning heat, which keptswelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictous; now commenced those torturing palas termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn covered my whole body. Butthis was only the beginning of my afflictions: now commenced those torturing palas termed chi onic rheursatism. Attimes it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being form from each other; at others as if sharp kaives were piercing me at every point. The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sfre. I had now shrunk to a mere skeletoathe skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physiciums pronounced my case beyond the reach of mesticiae. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had become much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from beaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for mosths. By the time I had not slept like this before for mosths. By the time I had not slept like this before for mosths. By the time I had not slept like this before for mosths. By the time I had not slept like this before for mosths. By the time I had not slept like this before for mosths. By the time I had not slept like this before for mosths. By the time I had not slept like the same and that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continu the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours, THOMAS TURNER, 43 Anthony street. City and County of New-York, 11: I hereby certify that on this 28th day et August 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and haging been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS,
Mayor or the City of New-York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsa-parilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true,

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,

Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Chorch, Duanest.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his ease and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.
WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant, corner Church and Leonard-ets.
JOEL B. PURDY, Greeze,
corner Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC I COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin at

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is a quivated with the above particulars, in whose

by the alloys samed Thomas Turner was for a number The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curawe powers of this medicine :

"Messys. Sands—Gentlemen: Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of instice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which after proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, from the crown of my head to the sale of my foot there was no soundness in ny head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned down until the preme.' From the time first mentioned down until the preme.' From the time first mentioned down until the pre-sent, a period of more than ten years. I have suffered all that human nature was capable of hearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this contry and in England, visited Bath. Cheltenham, Bristol and Gioucester, tried various specifics, among others a large. Tantity of Swaint's Panneea, used subject baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself sectoded, shunned by all, myself also shoraing. I was induced to helive my case a honealso shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hope-

New-York City Hospital, but was there told that n was incurable. The disease now enveloped my body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin this was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter raw, and life itself became almost a burden. A few works since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing itse highly recommended, having spent near \$3.000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars. I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near \$3.000 in traveling and doctoring, and suffering raore than can be told. I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsapartlia; and I now recommend if to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know further particulars will find use at my residence, No. 27 Warren-street, New-1 rk, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above happy to communicate any thing in relation to the abovener.
PAUL BURDOCK.
ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT.-Let the following

"New-York, August 16, 1942.

"Messrs, Sands: Gentlemen—Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afficied with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress wers so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the discase extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly obting out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Not withstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatne best medical advice, and tried different plans of treat ment, the disease to grow worse, until I gave up in despair Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while traveling for my health, who informed e that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla lie was speedly cured. I immediately procured the article and commences using it, and new, after having used less than aix bottles, using it, and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense. Those wishing to earn further particulars concerning my case will find use at .07 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure as communicate anything in relation to the above.

to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c.

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for expertation, by A. B. SANDS & CO. Druggissa and Chemists Granite Buildings, 272 Broadway, corner of Chambers st, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. Sants, 79 Falton; D. Sants & Co. 77 East Broadway, corner Market st. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

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OO AMERICAN FLAGS for sale or bire by GAUNT & DERRIGKSON, 150 OARD, HOTEL-Brown's Mansion House, 63 Duane street, near Breadway and the Park, New-York.—This splendid hotel and boarding house, late Manhattan, has now the bar entirely removed; the irre-possible and dissolute rigidly excluded; all order and pro-ision saited to the repose and comions of a Christian tome; and reduction unparalleled in charges. In wife to

eents per day; \$1 to \$3 per week for lodgings; meals DOARDING.—Very desirable Rooms,
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DOARD in East Broadway (101) with Dine front or back rooms on second floor, may be had by a family or a few single gentlemen of good morals. House and location unusually pleasant and desirable. Private the second floor of the ate family. Terms very favorable.

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quire of J. BUSH, corner Horatio and Fourth-siz. #OHN McCABE & CO.'S Intelligence Office, 99 Nassau-st. REFERENCES-Hon. M. H. Gris-

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LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Secretary. al lwk2awlm TOHN L. GOURGAS, for many years of the Bazaar, corner of Broadway and Courtlandt-st. having lately fitted up at 10. 2 John-street, near the corner of Broadway, a small, neat establishment of the kind, with a general assortment of very choice French, English, Geraum and American Fancy Goods and Perfumery, would be happy to receive, as opportunity may offer, a friendly sall from his former patrons, as also from the public in general and 8 Im

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